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States at the Pan-American and other international conferences in which the United States may participate. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint forthwith four other persons as members of the forthcoming Pan-American, Hague, and other international conferences, two for a term of four years and two for a term of eight years. At the expiration of the terms of the persons so appointed, the vacancies shall be filled for a term of eight years in the same manner, and the previous incumbents shall be eligible for reappointment.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the former Presidents and the other international representatives hereby appointed to investigate and, from time to time, report upon the several propositions looking to the substitution of judicial decisions for force in international relations, with a view to enabling the United States government to cooperate intelligently in all international efforts to secure to the people the benefits of more enduring peace. Their reports shall be made to the President and to the Congress of the United States, and they shall investigate and report upon all questions referred to them by the President or by either branch of Congress. They shall also disseminate information on the question of international arbitration and peace by addresses and publications, in order to insure to the people the benefits of their investigations and conclusions. Their meetings shall be held upon their own initiative upon the call of the ranking former President or other person chosen by them as chairman at such time and place as they may agree upon."

If any special provision is to be made for ex-Presidents, this seems to us to be by far the most sensible suggestion that has been made. The plan avoids supporting them in idleness, which has always seemed to us most objectionable in a democratic country like ours. The Bartholdt-McCreary proposal would provide for them financially, and at the same time give them a service to perform eminently worthy of their standing in the nation, for which their experience has peculiarly fitted them, and which would enable them to promote systematically the welfare, order and peace of the world in a very effective way. The appointment of others to serve with them for fixed periods saves the scheme from the objection, made to those heretofore proposed, that ex-Presidents are common citizens of the country like other people and ought not to be set apart in a class absolutely by themselves.

Editorial Notes.

The Bishop
of London.

On Christmas Sunday Dr. Ingram, the Bishop of London, made some most remarkable and interesting declarations in interpreting the signs of the times in regard to the peace of the world. Though some people scoff and claim that peace is vanishing rather than approaching, "the fact is," he said, "that it is steadily harder for any power to incite war." As to the general wish of mankind,

"humanity," he declared, "wants peace, and is determined to hold men and governments to strict accountability in this matter. Any statesman or government that wantonly sought war would be universally branded as an enemy of mankind, and neither individuals nor cabinets nowadays are indifferent to the world's opinion. On the contrary, they show an increasing anxiety to keep themselves right before the nations." He declared that he disbelieved all the reported intrigues of certain men in authority for a chance to precipitate hostilities, and he likewise disbelieved that the building of naval bases, of new ships, etc., was for the purpose of making war. "Every great ruler of the world wants peace. Every leading statesman of the world wants peace. The pacific declarations which pour in from all lofty sources of opinion and power I regard as absolutely sincere. So I hold that the spirit of the Prince of Peace is surely fastening its blessed mastery on the world." This is the view which the ADVOCATE OF PEACE has steadily maintained for years. But this view does not blind us to the mischief of the suspicion and distrust which prevail all too widely among the nations and of the consequent feverish competition in the increase of armaments. This distrust is a prolific root of all sorts of evil. It is a disgrace to our time, and one of our greatest and most pressing obligations is to do everything possible to destroy it utterly. The Bishop of London might well have completed his sermon by a word in this direction. For though all the great rulers and leading statesmen of the world wish peace, several of them feed themselves daily on fear and distrust, and by their policies do much to make their wish much more difficult to realize.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association
(Professor Elbert Russell, Richmond,
Indiana, secretary)

is arranging, as a part of its work this year, a number of oratorical contests. From a circular on the subject, we learn that state oratorical contests will be held in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, if five or more representatives enter the contest for each State. Each institution belonging to the Association may be represented by one contestant, a bona-fide student of the institution. The orations must deal with some phase of the subject of international peace and arbitration, and must be not over eighteen minutes in length. The number of contestants at any state contest will be limited to six. If more than six institutions enter representatives, district contests will first be held to determine who shall participate in the state contest. The interstate contest, in which the winners in the state contests will compete, will be held in connection with the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Peace Association in May. Three judges will

pass upon the merits of the orations. The prizes in the state contests will be \$30 and \$20 for the first and second best orations; in the interstate, \$75 and \$50. The following subjects, we venture to suggest, would be very appropriate for treatment in these orations: "The Origin and Growth of the International Peace Movement," "The History of Arbitration," "The Present Practicability and Urgency of Universal Obligatory Arbitration," "The First Hague Conference and Its Results," "The Treaties of Obligatory Arbitration Already Concluded," "A Periodic Congress of the Nations," "An International State Necessary and Practicable," "The Results of the Second Hague Conference," "The Decline of War," "Commerce and Peace," "The Interparliamentary Union and Its Work," "The Duty of the Churches in the Peace Movement," "Settled Peace the Measure of Civilization," "The Crime of the Present Rivalry in Armaments," "Limitation and Reduction of Armaments an Immediate Duty," "The Growing Unity of the World," "The Hague Court," "Woman and War," "The Substitution of Law for Violence," "War a Survival of Barbarism," "Great Armaments not a Guaranty of Peace," "War and the Laboring Man."

A Calhoun
Peace Day.

Mr. John J. Dargan, Principal of the Sumter Memorial Academy, Statesburg, S. C., who for several years has been actively supporting the peace cause, both in his school and in other South Carolina circles, has conceived the happy thought of having the 18th of March, the anniversary of the birth of John C. Calhoun, observed this year as a Peace Day for the whole State. In a letter to the *Sumter Item*, on January 6, he called attention to the great peace speech made by Mr. Calhoun in the United States Senate on March 16, 1846, at the time of the threat of war over the Oregon boundary question. In view of the fact that Mr. Calhoun's birthday has been made a legal holiday in the State, Mr. Dargan thinks the State could not in any other way so much honor its great statesman and fulfill its duty at the present time to the world as by devoting the day to the cause of human brotherhood and peace. He calls upon the Christian church of South Carolina to take the lead in the matter, and upon the lawyers and teachers and industrial workers of the State to coöperate. Mr. Dargan's proposition will certainly commend itself at once to all South Carolinians. At least it ought to. The State has had other leading advocates of peace besides Senator Calhoun. One of the ablest of the early peace men of the past century, Hon. Thomas S. Grimké, was a South Carolinian by birth. His name is famous in the annals of the movement. One of the State Senators at Washington and three of its

Representatives are members of the Interparliamentary Union. South Carolina formerly had a peace society at Columbia, which for many years kept up an active propaganda under the leadership of its president, Rev. Sidi H. Browne, and the *Christian Neighbor* which he published. But with his death about ten years ago the society became defunct. A new South Carolina State Peace Society, with headquarters at the Capital and vice-presidents in every prominent city of the State, ought to be organized before this year of grace 1908 closes. It would give the American Peace Society great gratification to enroll such a society among its auxiliaries, as it has just enrolled the vigorous new Texas State Peace Society.

Missionaries, by the very nature of their calling, ought to be the foremost and most ardent peacemakers. Most of them have always been such, but, unfortunately, a few have not, and have brought the missionary name into much reproach among some non-Christian peoples.

Fortunately to-day many of the leading missionaries are taking rank in the very forefront of the peace propaganda. Timothy Richard, who has been more than thirty years a missionary in China, has won the respect and love of the Chinese people, has been made a Mandarin of the first rank and the religious adviser of the Chinese Emperor. No man is doing more than he to bring about good understanding and permanent peaceful relations between the Orient and the Occident.

The leading missionaries in the Japanese Empire have just performed a deed of the very highest significance. About a hundred and ten of the most prominent of them, representing twenty American missionary organizations, have just signed a document in which they affirm their obligation as preachers of the Christian gospel to do their best to preserve amity and good relations between Japan and other countries, and their testimony to the general pacific character of the Japanese people is most refreshing, and ought to go a long way to silence the hue and cry in this country against the Japanese.

"We wish," they say, "to bear testimony to the sobriety, sense of international justice, and freedom from aggressive designs exhibited by the great majority of the Japanese people, and to their faith in the traditional justice and equity of the United States. Moreover, we desire to place on record our profound appreciation of the kind treatment which we experience at the hands of both government and people; our belief that the alleged 'belligerent attitude' of the Japanese does not represent the real sentiments of the nation; and our ardent hope that local and spasmodic misunderstandings may not be allowed to affect in the slightest degree the natural

and historic friendship of the two neighbors on opposite sides of the Pacific. With entire confidence in the wisdom and justice of the Japanese and American governments in dealing with the causes of irritation between citizens of the two countries, we earnestly pray that their efforts to maintain peace and goodwill may be supported by all patriotic citizens, and may be crowned with success."

Tolstoy's letter, in response to the Czar's invitation, through a communication made by his nephew, the Grand Duke Constantin, that the aged Count become reconciled to the Russian Greek Church, from which he was excommunicated, is one of the finest bits of work in behalf of liberty, humanity and peace, which has been performed in many a year. It is a model of sincerity, loyalty to conviction, directness, simplicity and moral force. It needs no exposition, and is as follows:

"*Your Majesty*: A few more days, weeks or years and I am gone. Some days or decades more and Your Majesty will follow my example. That is the eternal law of nature. But before that occurs I desire to direct these lines to you as the ruler of the Russian people.

"I wish you could follow and realize the words and example of Christ: 'Whoso will be master shall be a servant of the others.' To rule a people or an empire does not mean to govern them by force and violence, but to serve them with wisdom and love, and execute the highest ideals for the benefit of the ruled.

"Neither parliament nor constitutional government makes a nation happy, great or advanced, but the ideals for which they strive and the freedom necessary to obtain those ideals. If you will be a ruler as described and realized by Christ, your first duty is to build your sovereignty upon the love of peace, liberty and brotherhood. Build your empire upon the religion of humanity and peace, and there will be not necessary either prisons or enormous military expenses. Give freedom to every man to think, worship or speak as he likes, and they will learn to rule themselves with love and wisdom. Therefore, I beg to suggest to Your Majesty these rules for ruling:

"1. To follow the example of Christ and become a servant of the nation.

"2. Abolish the army of violence and establish an army of peace and love.

"3. Give the largest freedom to all the individuals of our country to act as they think right and proper.

"4. Renounce all the wealth and luxury, abolish all titles and particular privileges, and proclaim the religion of Christ and humanity as the fundamental constitution of our empire.

"Having done this, you will become one of the greatest rulers of the present time and your name will be blessed and worshipped by millions.

"Very respectfully submitted,

"LEO TOLSTOY."

News from the Field.

The following resolutions, introduced by Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, were adopted by the Episcopal General Convention held in Richmond, Va., last October:

Resolved (the House of Bishops concurring): That this General Convention wishes to express to the world its thankfulness to God that all the nations of the world have at last, in this year of our Lord 1907, been brought together at The Hague in a glorious effort to promote and establish universal Peace.

We rejoice in all efforts to bring about this grand consummation, especially those to create and perfect courts for the judicial decision of international disputes.

We rejoice to see that these efforts spring from a growing conviction that relations between nations must rest on the solid foundation of justice.

We reverently thank God for the guidance of His Holy Spirit in bringing all nations into relations of amity. Only when convinced that they are friends and no longer enemies will they be ready to lessen preparations for war and to devote the productive energies of men towards wise measures for their uplift. Even now the great Hague Conference is studying to abate the brutalities of war and to strengthen the bond of peace.

We pray the God of Nations to make the nations of the world to be no longer enemies, but sincere friends; to love justice; to create courts for its enforcement, and so to establish peace on the firm foundation which our Lord Jesus Christ has revealed to us in His will for all His children here on earth.

Dr. William G. Hubbard of Columbus, Ohio, Superintendent of the American Railway Literary Union and one of our Peace Lecture Bureau speakers, gave twenty-four addresses the past year on peace and arbitration in universities, colleges, high schools and churches, to audiences averaging nearly five hundred persons, mostly students. This labor was incidental to his regular work of investigating the kind of literature that is at the railway newstands and on the trains.

The Arbitration and Peace Society of Cincinnati (First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio) has published the admirable address on "Carnage or Commerce," delivered by Samuel P. Butler before the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, and sent copies of it to all the Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, etc., throughout the country. We reprint the address, with the exception of the introductory parts, in this issue of our paper. We congratulate the Cincinnati Peace Society on the excellent work which it is doing.

Edwin D. Mead, one of our best known and most active vice-presidents and lecturers, has been spending part of the past month in Washington studying the situation in regard to armaments and giving a number of addresses. He has spoken before the University Club, the Unitarian Church, the principal Methodist congregation, the Y. M. C. A. and the George Washington University. Mr. Mead has gained the impression, from talking with many prominent men in and out of Congress, that President Roosevelt will not secure at this session the four new battleships for which he has asked. This has all along been our own belief, but from the information that comes to us direct from Washington we fear that the big-navy craze, which seems to have fastened itself on the Capital like an epidemic of gripe, will do immense mischief if the people of the country do not bestir themselves to counteract it.